UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/118
S/22363
20 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 45 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a resolution on the application of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, adopted by the European Parliament on 14 March 1991 (see annex).

I shall be very grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 45 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

READEX
FICHE

ANNEX

Resolution on the application of United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, adopted by the European Parliament on 14 March 1991

The European Parliament,

(a) Aware that the international community has taken, as its authority for action in the Gulf, the resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations on the invasion of Kuwait,

(b) Acknowledging the need for the consistent and impartial application of international law,

(c) Whereas Turkey has occupied a part of the Republic of Cyprus since 1974,

(d) Observing the extent to which the international community has collaborated to implement and to apply the United Nations Security Council's resolutions on Kuwait, and understanding that similar determination should be shown in order to implement all relevant United Nations resolutions on Cyprus by peaceful means,

1. Calls upon the Council and European Political Cooperation (EPC) to intervene actively and to take all necessary steps to ensure that the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus are complied with immediately;

2. Endorses the statement made by the President-in-Office of the Council, Mr. Poos, on 7 February 1991, that the Presidency regards it as part of its duties to resolve any crises that affect Community and allied countries, including the Cyprus crisis, and that it intends to take an initiative on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions under the auspices of Secretary-General Pérez de Cuéllar;

3. Calls upon the Council and EPC to support the proposals already put forward to convene a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, on the Helsinki model;

4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, EPC, the Governments of Cyprus and Turkey, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all members of the United Nations Security Council.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/119
S/22369
20 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 March 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a message from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Message dated 19 March 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that, as a result of open and repeated Pakistani provocations and aggressions, the situation in certain points along the Afghanistan-Pakistani border is rapidly deteriorating. Recently, plans had been drawn, on behest of the Pakistani military forces, for the vast attacks of Afghan extremist opposition, with direct Pakistani military participation, on various Afghan cities, the province of Khost included. These attacks have now begun.

According to our information and irrefutable evidence, the Government of Pakistan has mobilized and reinforced its forces along the borders with Afghanistan. According to this information, the Government of Pakistan, reinforcing forces already deployed, has transferred its 30th Army Corp's anti-tank battalion No. 37, located in Gojranwala city, to its 11th Army Corp deployed around Kohat and its 9th Infantry Division's artillery regiment No. 33 to Tal, located at the border with Afghanistan. As of 18 March 1991, air force squadron No. 9, operating under the 11th Army Corp, has been put to full alert close to the border areas, and technical facilities and services to render Bano and Miramshah air bases (both at the borders with Afghanistan) fully operational have been completed.

With the participation of the extremist opposition, Pakistani forces launched their attack on Khost with a rocket and artillery barrage on 14 March, followed by a ground offensive on 18 and 19 March.

Prior to the beginning of this offensive, we had contacted the Government of Pakistan, warning it against entering into such an adventurism.

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that such dangerous military activities are taking place at a time when the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan has been conducting serious and sincere efforts to improve its relations with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Only very recently, the President of the Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Najibullah, expressed, in one of his public statements, the desire of the Republic of Afghanistan for the normalization and improvement of relations with Pakistan and for replacing a situation of political-military confrontation with that of economic cooperation. Through various channels, we have endeavoured to realize this intention. Pakistan, however, has so far refused, in spite of our wishes, to take our hand in friendship. On the contrary, by openly and practically involving itself in attacks and aggression against our country, which run contrary to the Geneva Agreements between the two countries and the accepted principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, it has further exacerbated the situation in the region, preventing the improvement of relations between the two countries and the solution of the problems of Afghanistan through peaceful means.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, I am requesting you to inform urgently the members of the Security Council of this grave situation and to exert all efforts to prevent the grave consequences that could come from the continuation of Pakistani attacks and aggression. I wish to be informed of the measures that you will take in this regard.

I should also like to note that the Government of Afghanistan reserves its legitimate rights to use all means available to defend the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. It should also be noted that the continuation of these attacks and aggression would gravely endanger peace, stability and security in this region. The Government of Pakistan would be responsible for all the grave consequences resulting from this aggressive adventurism. And, in case there is a continuation of the present developments, we would request an emergency meeting of the Security Council to address this situation.

I should appreciate it if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/120
S/22374
21 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 35 and 46 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Damascus Declaration concerning coordination and cooperation between the Arab States, issued by the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, respectively, held at Damascus on 5 and 6 March 1991.

I would appreciate your circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under items 35 and 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

Annex

Damascus Declaration concerning coordination and cooperation between the Arab States

The Arab States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, participating in the Damascus meeting on 19 and 20 Sha'ban A.H. 1411 (5 and 6 March A.D. 1991),

Proceeding from the feelings of brotherhood and solidarity which link them and which have been enhanced by a deep-rooted heritage of mutual support, solidarity, joint struggle, a deep sentiment of common hopes and challenges, congruity of goals and unity of destiny,

Promoting their capacities to shoulder their national responsibilities for advancing the Arab nation, serving its causes, safeguarding its security and realizing its joint interests,

Within the framework of strong adherence to the goals and principles enshrined in the charters and the resolutions of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations,

Aware of the profound transformations taking place on the international arena, which place before the Arab nation enormous challenges whose confrontation requires the highest degrees of coordination and cooperation between the Arab States,

Reaffirming their position rejecting the aggressive approach and partiality for it, such as was witnessed during the aggression against and occupation of the State of Kuwait by the forces of the Iraqi regime, which was a blatant violation of all established Arab, Islamic and international principles and customs and flouted the concepts and achievements of joint Arab action at a time when the Arab nation needs, more than at any time in the past, to reunite and mobilize its capabilities in order to repel many unprecedented dangers,

Declaring also that they welcome the liberation of the State of Kuwait and the return of legitimacy to it; expressing their deep pain and sorrow at the plight to which the fraternal Kuwaiti people has been exposed as a result of the aggression of the Iraqi regime against it; expressing also their profound regret at the most repugnant forms of suffering to which the Iraqi people is exposed as a result of the indifference of the Iraqi leadership to its interests; and affirming in this connection their support for the Iraqi people in its trial and their undivided concern for the territorial integrity of Arab lands,

Hereby affirm their resolve to endeavour to give a new spirit to joint Arab action and to place fraternal cooperation between the members of the Arab family on firm foundations based on the following:

I. The principles of coordination and cooperation

Coordination and cooperation rest on the following bases:

1. Action in accordance with the Pact of the League of Arab States, the Charter of the United Nations and other Arab and international constituent instruments; respect for and promotion of historic and fraternal links and relations of good-neighbourliness; adherence to respect for territorial integrity, equal sovereignty of States, the non-admissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States; and adherence to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

2. An endeavour to build a new Arab system for promoting joint Arab action, taking such arrangements as may be agreed on by the participants as the basis on which it is possible to build in order to achieve that end and leaving the field open to the other Arab States to associate themselves with this Declaration in the light of the agreement of interests and goals.

3. An endeavour to enable the Arab nation to channel all its potentials to meet the challenges to which stability and security in the region are exposed and to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine on the basis of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

4. The promotion of economic cooperation between the participants as a means towards an economic grouping with the goal of achieving economic and social development.

5. Respect for the principle of the sovereigrty of each Arab State over its natural and economic resources.

II. The goals of coordination and cooperation

1. In the political and security fields

(a) The participating parties consider that the current stage following the liberation of Kuwait from occupation by the forces of the Iraqi regime provides the best circumstances for confronting the other challenges and threats to which the region is exposed, first and foremost the challenges arising from the continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territory and settlement of Jews there. The participating parties believe that the convening of an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations is the most appropriate framework for terminating Israeli occupation of Arab territory and guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinian people on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

(b) The participants affirm their respect for the principles of the Pact of the League of Arab States, their commitment to the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty between the States of the Arab League and their resolve to act together in order to guarantee the security and integrity of the Arab States.

Recalling, in particular, article 9 of the Pact of the League of Arab States, they consider that the presence of Egyptian and Syrian forces in the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of other Arab States in the Gulf region, in response to the desire expressed by their Governments and for the purpose of defending their territory, represents a nucleus for an Arab peace-keeping force designed to ensure the security and integrity of the Arab States in the Gulf region and a model for ensuring the effectiveness of the overall Arab security and defence system. The participants further affirm that their coordination and cooperation shall not be directed against any other party but may rather constitute a prologue to the opening of a dialogue with those Islamic and international parties which respect the higher interests of the Arab nation and abide by the established principles of international legitimacy, in particular those relating to respect for the sovereignty of States, non-intervention in internal affairs and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

(c) The participants shall endeavour to make of the Middle East region a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and shall strive to achieve that goal through the competent international organs.

2. In the economic and cultural field

In keeping with the Pact of the League of Arab States, the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty between the States of the Arab League and the other agreements governing joint Arab action, the participants shall endeavour:

(a) To strengthen the foundations of economic cooperation among the founding parties as a first step which may be built upon, together with other Arab States, with a view to expanding the fields of cooperation and its scope;

(b) To adopt such economic policies as will achieve balanced economic and social development as a preliminary step towards the establishment of an Arab economic community in order to confront existing challenges and to keep pace with developments arising out of the establishment of large-scale economic groupings in the world at large;

(c) To encourage the private sector in the Arab countries to participate in the economic and social development process by, inter alia, promoting contacts among Arab chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture and providing small- and medium-scale establishments with the opportunity to profit from the fruits of joint cooperation in a convenient and tangible manner;

(d) To strengthen the role of scientific research centres and facilitate contacts among them with a view to enabling them to undertake joint studies to achieve integration in all fields;

(e) To make use of human expertise and human resources in the field of cultural and media exchange, subject to account being taken of respect for the values and traditions of participating States and non-interference in their internal affairs.

3. Institutions of joint Arab action

Support for the League of Arab States in resisting all attempts to weaken or dismember it, and reaffirmation of commitment and adherence to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Pact of the League, together with the possible further development of the Pact by the addition thereto of annexes profiting from the results of the work of the Committee on the Amendment of the Pact, including the elaboration of a system for the settlement of disputes.

III. Organizational framework for coordination and cooperation

Coordination and cooperation among the founding parties for the achievement of the objectives indicated shall take place through meetings, to be hosted in rotation by each of the participants, at the level of ministers for foreign affairs and the utilization of experts and specialists to study the various aspects of cooperation with a view to reaching a new contractual modality for inter-Arab cooperation which will be open to all Arab States.

IV. General provisions

This Declaration was initialled at Damascus, in eight original copies in the Arab language, each copy being equally authentic, on 20 Sha'ban A.H. 1411, corresponding to 6 March A.D. 1991. This Declaration shall enter into force following acceptance by the principals, and the instruments indicating acceptance shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Rashid Bin Abdullah Al-Nuaimi
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates

Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain

Prince Saud Al-Faisal
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdulla
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman

Mubarak Ali Al-Khater
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar

Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

Esmat Abel Meguid
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Farouk Al-Shara'
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic

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General Assembly

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A/46/121
27 March 1991
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-sixth session
Item 99 of the preliminary list*

QUESTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in English and French, the text of the statement on the occasion of the investiture of the President-Elect of the Republic of Cape Verde which was issued on 22 March 1991 by the European Community and its 12 member States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 99 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Statement on the occasion of the investiture of the President-Elect of the Republic of Cape Verde, issued on 22 March 1991 by the European Community

On the occasion of his investiture in the highest office of the Republic of Cape Verde, the Community and its member States convey to the President-Elect, Mr. Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro, their congratulations on his election and their good wishes for his success in the high task which will be his.

The Community and its member States warmly welcome the fact that the recent elections have allowed for an exemplary democratic alternation in Cape Verde and address a message of solidarity to the Government and the people of that country.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/122
S/22403
27 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 72 of the preliminary list*
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 26 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the decision made on 26 March 1991 by the Government of Japan to make a donation to the Gulf crisis-related emergency food distribution programme of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Donation of the Government of Japan to the Gulf crisis-related emergency food distribution programme of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1. The Government of Japan, in response to a request from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), decided on Tuesday, 26 March 1991, to make a contribution of 1.37 billion yen (approximately $US 10 million) from its reserve fund in support of the efforts of UNRWA on behalf of Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

2. The Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are facing deteriorating economic conditions and food shortages because of the cessation of income remitted by migratory workers in the Gulf region, the decrease in economic assistance from nations in the Gulf region, and the curfew imposed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories as a result of the Gulf crisis. UNRWA established an emergency food distribution programme for 295,000 households (about 1.7 million people) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for the three-month period that began in mid-January this year in order to address the problem of malnutrition among the Palestinian people, and it has sent requests to various countries in the world for donations towards the sum of about $US 33 million needed to implement the said programme. On 7 March, a letter from the Acting Commissioner-General of UNRWA was dispatched to the Japanese Government requesting a contribution to the programme.

3. In response, the Government of Japan, in a humanitarian effort to help eliminate the problem of malnutrition among the Palestinians caused by the Gulf crisis, has decided to extend this emergency aid. The Japanese donation is the largest donation from a single country and is second only to that of the European Community.

UNITED NATIONS

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S/22404
27 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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Forty-sixth session
Item 29 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 27 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the message dated 19 March 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kabul regime addressed to you (A/46/119-S/22369), in which he has once again made allegations against the Government of Pakistan in the recent upsurge of fighting inside Afghanistan. I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that those charges are devoid of truth and are rejected as baseless.

The Kabul regime is in the habit of making unfounded accusations of Pakistani involvement each time it comes under military pressure from the Afghan Mujahideen. As is universally recognized, the conflict inside Afghanistan cannot be resolved without the establishment of a broad-based government acceptable to the majority of the Afghan people. All segments of Afghan society reject the present regime as illegal and as one that is responsible for the colossal tragedy suffered by Afghanistan for more than a decade.

The regime's tirade cannot hide the fact that the Afghan Mujahideen groups are militarily active, not only in Khost but throughout Afghanistan, and control almost the entire countryside. These areas frequently come under heavy attacks by the Kabul armed forces. The large number of refugees who have recently fled from Khost into Pakistan have reported 14 scud missile attacks since mid-March, in addition to aerial bombardment of the area, resulting in heavy civilian casualties.

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* A/46/50.

I should like to reiterate that the Government of Pakistan remains resolutely committed to a political settlement of the Afghan problem. It firmly believes that the centre-piece of an acceptable solution must necessarily be the transfer of power to a broad-based government, representing the will of the Afghan people, and to this end Pakistan will extend its cooperation to all initiatives taken in good faith, especially the peace efforts by Your Excellency.

Pakistan has a deep and abiding interest in the restoration of a peaceful, independent, sovereign, non-aligned and Islamic Afghanistan. We desire stability in our region, which has been disturbed for so long because of the festering conflict in Afghanistan. Also, we wish to see that the more than 3 million Afghan refugees, who have sought shelter on our soil, are able to return to their homeland voluntarily in safety and honour at the earliest possible moment.

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 29 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22411
1 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 60 (b) of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:
INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 25 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, in his address to the General Assembly on 26 September 1990, made a commitment to the United Nations to release, on an annual basis, a report on Canada's exports of military goods. My Government's intent is to assure greater transparency for arms shipments by providing reliable information on the aggregate value of shipments of military goods to individual countries. The first report (see annex) also reflects the breakdown of military exports from Canada to NATO, OECD and other countries. Military goods are defined in Group 2 (Munitions) of the Canadian Export Control List (ECL) as goods "specifically designed or adapted for military use". The goods controlled on the ECL are similar to those on the International Trade Munitions List (IML) used by the Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Control (COCOM). You will recall that when I met with you earlier this month I handed you an informal copy of this important document.

Canada closely controls exports of military goods and technology to countries that pose a threat to Canada or its allies, countries under Security Council sanctions or countries with persistent records of serious violations of human rights of their citizens.

It is hoped that as a result of our initiative to release this report other countries will soon issue similar reports. This report reflects Canada's strong commitment towards regional security, confidence-building, non-proliferation and greater transparency in arms transfers.

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* A/46/50.

In this regard, I would request that the present letter and attached report be circulated as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under item 60 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, Q.C., O.C.
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT EXPORT OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA 1990

March 1991

EXPORT CONTROLS DIVISION
SPECIAL TRADE RELATIONS BUREAU
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CANADA

FOREWORD

1. The Government believes Canadians hold strong views about the role which their country plays internationally. They want Canada to maintain a series of defence obligations, most notably in the NATO alliance and within NORAD; they want Canada to participate in peacekeeping missions; they want Canada to work towards the maintenance of international order and stability and to maintain a strong stand against human rights abuses. All of these elements were weighed in the process which resulted in the 1986 Export Controls Policy announced by the Right Honourable Joe Clark, the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

2. At the time Mr. Clark stated that Canada would closely control the export of military goods and technology to:

a) countries which pose a threat to Canada and its allies;
b) countries involved in or under imminent threat of hostilities;
c) countries under United Nations Security Council sanctions; and
d) countries whose governments have a persistent record of serious violations of the human rights of their citizens, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no reasonable risk that the goods might be used against the civilian population.

3. A standard review process was established for proposed exports of offensive military equipment to any country, except NATO and a handful of other countries (Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland). In the case of non-offensive equipment, Ministerial review is undertaken if the country is engaged in hostilities, has a record of human rights abuse, is under United Nations sanctions or is deemed to be a threat to Canada or its allies.

4. Whether the goods proposed for export are offensive or non-offensive, Ministerial review, if required, is only undertaken after a standard review process is completed with Department of National Defence, Industry, Science and Technology Canada and within several divisions of External Affairs and International Trade Canada including the Human Rights Division.

5. Canada has long been a leading proponent of measures to deal effectively with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and has advocated restraint and effective controls on the export of conventional weapons. It is in that context that on February 8, 1991 the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney and the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced a Proposal for a World Summit under United Nations auspices on the Instruments of War and Weapons of Mass

/...

Destruction. This proposal aims at securing a statement of global political will condeming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as well as massive build ups of conventional weapons and endorsing a comprehensive programme of action to address these concerns.

6. Canada is concerned about the international transfer of conventional arms, particulary about the potential effects in areas where tension or conflict threaten international or national peace and security. For the past three years (1988, 1989 and 1990), Canada has been among the sponsors of a resolution dealing with this question at the United Nations General Assembly. Canada is represented on the U.N. Group of Governmental Experts on Arms Transfer Transparency currently carrying out a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international arms transfers. We look forward to examining the Group's report, which will be submitted to the General Assembly in the fall of 1991.

7. It was with that pursuit of greater transparency in mind that, in his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 26, 1990, the Right Honourable Joe Clark highlighted, amongst others, the themes of regional security, confidence building, proliferation and arms transfers. On the latter, he emphasized the importance of making arms transfers and procurement as transparent as possible, and announced that Canada will henceforth release an annual report on its exports of military goods.

8. For the purposes of the report, military goods are defined as in Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL, August 1990) which is based on the International Munitions List. Statistics, which are based on reports of actual exports made against permits issued under the Export and Import Permits Act (EIPA), reflect totals exported by country of destination and by ECL number with the exception of the United States. It has been a long standing policy that permits are not required for exports of Group 2 (Munitions) to the U.S. Information provided by permit applicants, including the product, value, and names of exporter and consignee are provided to EAITC in confidence and will be protected to ensure compliance with requirements of the EIPA.

9. Some international sources and Statistics Canada may include all goods going to Military end users, as apposed to "military goods" as defined under ECL Group 2. Some sources may have included in their figures such products as food rations or commercial computers sold to the military. This explains why the figures contained in the First Annual Report may differ from those contained in reports from other sources.

10. Next year's Report will have comparative figures relating to 1990. /...

Notes on Methodology

The statistics in this annual report were prepared by the Special Trade Relations Bureau of External Affairs and International Trade Canada. Readers should be aware that this is the first time that these statistics have been prepared using this methodology. The following should be noted regarding the statistical tables:

- The dollar values shown on export permits, are the authorized limits of potential exports and do not necessarily reflect actual export values. Therefore, in order to verify what shipments were actually made against each Group 2 (Munitions) permit, all permit holders were contacted and advised of the requirement to submit this information on a quarterly basis. This annual report is based on that information.
- "Military goods" are defined for export control purposes as goods specifically designed or adapted for military use and as controlled under Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL).
- Export permits for Group 2 (Munitions) products of the ECL are not required to the USA and therefore statistics of exports to that destination are not included.
- Figures reflect information received as of the date of this report. Late entries will be reflected in future annual reports.

These figures will therefore differ from statistics generated by Statistics Canada and other international sources.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS 1990

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TABLE 1

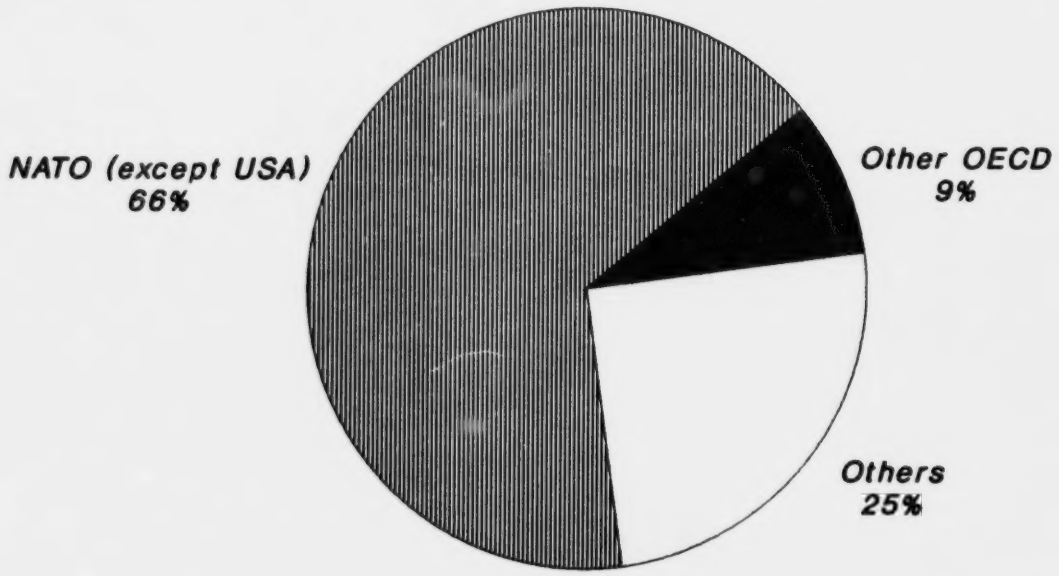
EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
NATO (EXCEPT USA), OTHER OECD, OTHERS

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

DESTINATION [1]	1990 VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)	%
NATO (except USA)	104,878,424	66.0
Other OECD	14,343,028	9.0
Others	39,604,419	25.0
TOTAL	158,825,871	100.0

[1] A detailed list on NATO and other OECD member countries is presented in Annex 1.

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
NATO (EXCEPT USA), OTHER OECD, OTHERS



EXPORTS BY DESTINATION
-- 1990 --

Source: Table 1
A detailed list of NATO and other OECD countries is presented in Annex 1

TABLE 2

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)
Algeria	710
Australia	5,268,663
Austria	189,591
Belgium	676,431
Brazil	4,342,918
Cameroon	30,489
Chile	148,512
China, People's Rep.	6,395
Denmark	1,039,599
Ecuador	216,938
Egypt	488,748
Finland	50,694
France	697,845
Germany	67,527,295
Greece	420,200
Greenland	11,587
Hong Kong	42,554
India	561,506
Israel	63,959
Italy	5,191,780
Ivory Coast	1,896
Japan	4,575,552
Kenya	790,907
Korea, Republic of	11,916,129
Kuwait [1]	14,740

[1] Shipments made prior to the United Nations sanctions effective August 6, 1990.

TABLE 2 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)
Luxembourg	194,095
Malaysia	13,495
Mauritania	1,940
Mexico	247,299
Morocco	162,584
Netherlands	11,892,521
New Zealand	348,167
Norway	461,665
Oman	102,694
Pakistan	4,418,081
Peru	5,875
Philippines	115,224
Portugal	515,652
Saudi Arabia	10,069,897
Singapore	934,666
Spain	1,774,092
Sri Lanka	152,529
Sweden	979,597
Switzerland	2,930,764
Tanzania	2,477,517
Thailand	1,821,740
Togo	81,470
Turkey	1,880,518
United Arab Emirates	146,348
United Kingdom	12,606,749

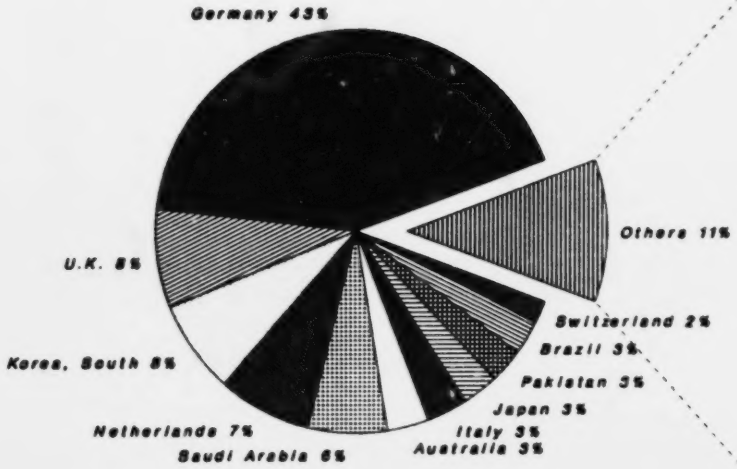
TABLE 2 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

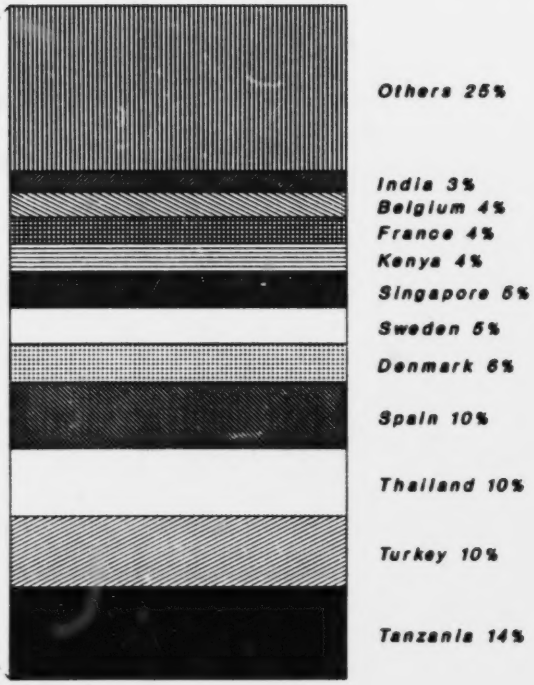
EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	VALUE EXPORTED (Canadian dollars)
Uruguay	60,931
Venezuela	8,225
Yugoslavia	9,165
Zambia	136,751
ALL COUNTRIES	158,825,871

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION
-- 1990 --



Major countries of destination



Other countries of destination

Source: table 2

TABLE 3

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Algeria	2014	710	710
Australia	2001	35,209	
	2002	925	
	2003	35,464	
	2005	246,474	
	2007	117,221	
	2009	251,514	
	2010	2,653,995	
	2011	1,830,028	
	2013	51,056	
	2014	46,777	5,268,663
Austria	2001	178,091	
	2003	11,500	189,591
Belgium	2001	56,906	
	2003	102,427	
	2004	4,046	
	2007	40,000	
	2009	48,277	
	2011	376,477	
	2013	48,280	676,413

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Brazil	2009	50,270	
	2010	4,291,862	
	2011	786	4,342,918
Cameroon	2010	30,489	30,489
Chile	2010	116,061	
	2011	32,451	148,512
China, People's Rep.	2011	6,395	6,395
Denmark	2001	59,002	
	2003	790,125	
	2006	42,200	
	2007	116,282	
	2011	30,000	
	2013	1,990	1,039,599
Ecuador	2010	216,938	216,938
Egypt	2001	2,657	
	2010	478,804	
	2011	7,287	488,748

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Finland	2001	33,736	
	2003	7,668	
	2014	9,290	50,694
France	2001	125,904	
	2004	161,376	
	2010	85,207	
	2011	209,823	
	2013	26,535	
	2014	30,000	
	2015	59,000	697,845
Germany	2001	702,701	
	2003	702,145	
	2004	998,466	
	2005	596,374	
	2006	129,725	
	2007	2,373,382	
	2009	2,927	
	2010	25,035,608	
	2011	9,524,642	
	2013	20,400	
	2014	27,347,853	
	2015	57,000	
	2017	29,756	
	2019	6,316	67,527,295

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Greece	2001	7,136	
	2006	9,194	
	2011	403,870	420,200
Greenland	2011	11,587	11,587
Hong Kong	2001	10,947	
	2003	1,000	
	2011	87	
	2013	30,520	42,554
India	2011	124,972	
	2013	436,534	561,506
Israel	2005	13,831	
	2006	50,128	63,959
Italy	2001	135,720	
	2003	9,650	
	2004	29,000	
	2006	1,568,869	
	2010	363,660	
	2011	2,818,888	
	2013	10,952	
	2014	255,041	5,191,780

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Ivory Coast	2011	1,896	1,896
Japan	2009	2,388,601	
	2010	64,011	
	2011	1,787,489	
	2013	85,451	
	2017	250,000	4,575,552
Kenya	2010	790,907	790,907
Korea, Republic of	2005	1,860,836	
	2006	57,572	
	2010	238,263	
	2011	6,555,708	
	2013	3,203,750	11,916,129
Kuwait [2]	2011	600	
	2013	14,140	14,740

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

[2] Shipments made prior to the United Nations sanctions effective August 6, 1990.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Luxembourg	2001	2,000	
	2003	15,592	
	2006	4,625	
	2010	171,251	
	2014	627	194,095
Malaysia	2010	13,495	13,495
Mauritania	2010	1,940	1,940
Mexico	2011	72,139	
	2013	175,160	247,299
Morocco	2014	162,584	162,584
Netherlands	2003	7,750	
	2004	1,014,875	
	2005	981,417	
	2007	2,206,527	
	2009	440,325	
	2010	1,095,922	
	2011	5,601,721	
	2014	543,984	11,892,521

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
New Zealand	2001	108,877	
	2003	22,996	
	2005	516	
	2010	106,643	
	2011	14,551	
	2013	94,584	348,167
Norway	2001	45,069	
	2003	5,195	
	2004	62,662	
	2006	3,683	
	2007	210,020	
	2009	24,331	
	2011	110,705	461,665
Oman	2010	102,694	102,694
Pakistan	2011	4,410,981	
	2013	7,100	4,418,081
Peru	2011	5,875	5,875
Philippines	2010	115,224	115,224
Portugal	2009	492,383	
	2011	23,269	515,652

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

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TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Saudi Arabia	2002	869,231	
	2007	2,475,420	
	2011	6,621,650	
	2014	74,856	
	2017	28,740	10,069,897
Singapore	2005	207,000	
	2006	27,892	
	2007	300	
	2011	454,632	
	2014	207,310	
	2015	14,532	
	2017	23,000	934,666
Spain	2009	52,347	
	2010	4,665	
	2011	1,673,872	
	2013	43,208	1,774,092
Sri Lanka	2011	152,529	152,529

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Sweden	2002	16,464	
	2003	13,825	
	2009	438,880	
	2011	262,568	
	2013	182,360	
	2017	65,500	979,597
Switzerland	2001	13,437	
	2003	1,518	
	2006	1,988,474	
	2007	832,288	
	2011	95,047	2,930,764
Tanzania	2010	2,477,517	2,477,517
Thailand	2001	3,137	
	2002	20,300	
	2003	9,100	
	2004	1,494,826	
	2006	166,558	
	2010	32,721	
	2011	63,105	
	2014	31,993	1,821,740
Togo	2010	81,470	81,470

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

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TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Turkey	2010	516,184	
	2011	1,208,985	
	2014	155,349	1,880,518
United Arab Emirates	2010	146,348	146,348
United Kingdom	2001	26,532	
	2002	76,949	
	2003	13,275	
	2004	128,600	
	2005	3,614,541	
	2006	628,003	
	2007	347,320	
	2009	41,179	
	2010	328,486	
	2011	6,925,166	
	2012	60,760	
	2014	415,938	12,606,749
Uruguay	2001	5,250	
	2006	55,681	60,931

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

TABLE 3 (con't)

EXPORTS OF MILITARY GOODS FROM CANADA
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND ECL ITEM No.

EXPORT PERIOD: 01/01/90 - 12/31/90

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	ECL ITEM No. [1]	SUB TOTAL (Canadian dollars)	TOTAL
Venezuela	2010	8,225	8,225
Yugoslavia	2006	9,165	9,165
Zambia	2010	136,751	136,751
ALL COUNTRIES			158,825,871

[1] A description of Group 2 (Munitions) is presented in Annex 2.

ANNEX I

List of *NATO* and
other OECD member countries

* *NATO* member countries:

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Turkey
USA
United Kingdom

** *Other OECD* member countries:

Australia
Austria
Finland
Japan
New Zealand
Sweden
Switzerland

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* *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*
** *Organization For Economic Co-operation and Development*

ANNEX 2

Description of Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL No.)

ECL Item No.	Description
2001	Small arms and machine guns, as follows, and specially designed components
2002	Large calibre armament or weapons and projectors, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2003	Ammunition, and specially designed components and "specially designed software" therefor, for the weapons embargoed by Items 2001, 2002 or 2026
2004	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2005	Fire control systems and sub-systems, as follows, specially designed for military use, specially designed components and accessories and "specially designed software"
2006	Vehicles, as follows, specially designed or modified for military use, specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2007	Toxicological agents, tear gas, related equipment, components, materials and technology as follows, and "specially designed software"
2008	Military explosives and fuels, as follows: "additives", "precursors" and "stabilisers" therefor, and "specially designed software"

ANNEX 2 (con't)

Description of Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL No.)

ECL Item No.	Description
2009	Vessels of war and special naval equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2010	Aircraft and helicopters, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and aircraft or helicopter equipment, associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes, as follows, and "specially designed software"
2011	Electronic equipment specially designed for military use and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2012	Photographic and electro-optical imaging equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2013	Special armoured equipment, as follows
2014	Specialized equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, specially designed components and accessories and "specially designed software"
2015	Military infrared, thermal imaging and image intensifier equipment, specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2016	Forgings, castings and semi-finished products specially designed for the products embargoed by Items 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006 or 2010

ANNEX 2 (con't)

Description of Group 2 (Munitions) of the Export Control List (ECL No.)

ECL Item No.	Description
2017	Miscellaneous equipment and materials, as follows, specially designed components and "specially designed software"
2018	Equipment and technology for the "production" of products referred to in Group 2, as follows, and "specially designed software"
2020	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, as follows, specially designed components and accessories, and "specially designed software"
2022	Electrically triggered shutters of photochromic or electro-optical type having a shutter speed of less than 100 microseconds, and "specially designed software" therefor, *except* shutters which are an essential part of a high-speed camera
2023	Directed energy weapons (DEW) systems and specially designed components, as follows, and "specially designed software"
2024	"Software", as follows
2026	Kinetic energy weapon systems and associated equipment, as follows, specially designed components and "specially designed software"

The term "as follows" restricts the control to goods described on the Export Control List (ECL). For details, readers should therefore refer to the current E.C.L. Guide.